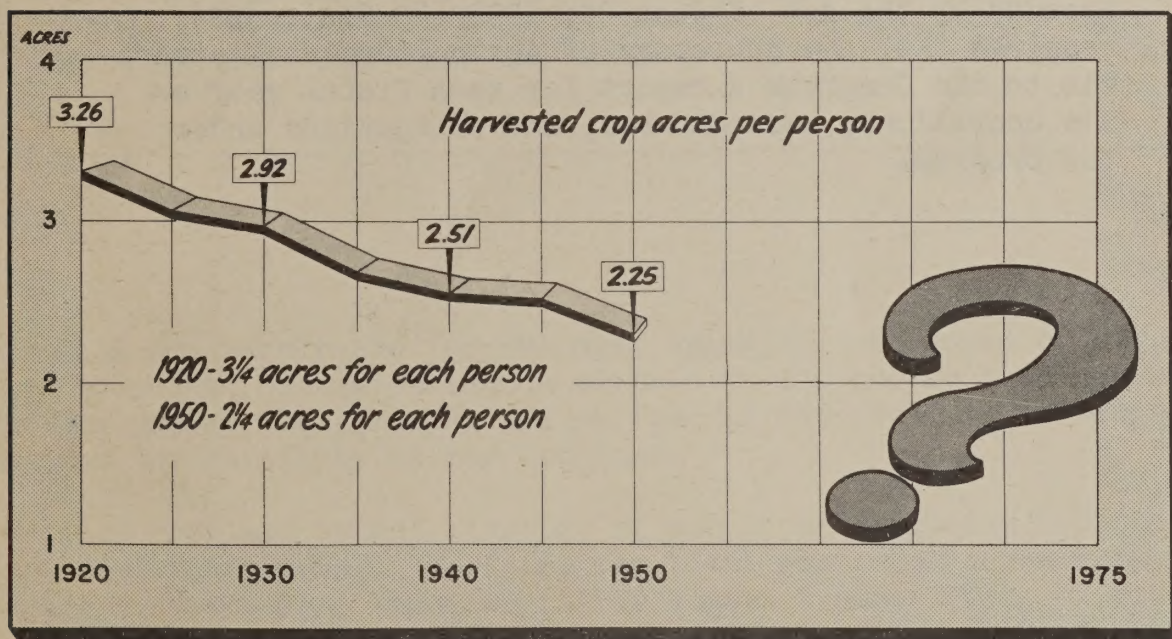


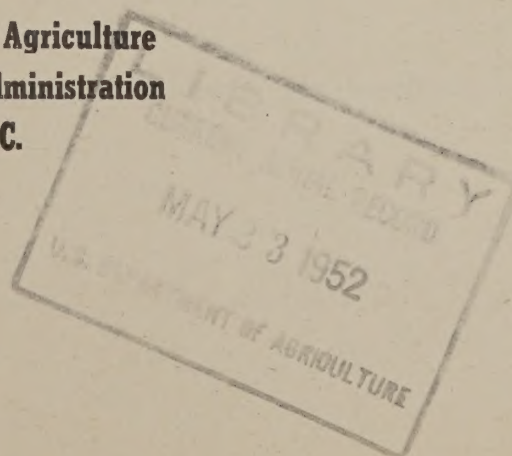
1.956
A2Ag 82
Cap 2

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

A REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1950,
including
A FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951,
as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.



United States Department of Agriculture
✓ Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D.C.
January 1952



AUTHORIZATION

Basic legislation authorizing the Agricultural Conservation Program is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, sections 7 to 17, inclusive. Funds to finance the program are included in the annual Appropriation Act covering programs and activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 9 of the act authorizing the program, as amended by the Act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329), requires that the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year on the operations, expenditures, and obligations under the program.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The Agricultural Conservation Program, through which farmers are assisted in carrying out practices to improve and protect soil and water resources, has been re-examined and redirected to increase its efficiency and value.

Beginning in 1952, ACP assistance will be used in carrying forward a more definite conservation program for individual farms, based on the "most needed" practices for each farm.

Recognizing the need for conservation to obtain increased production now and in the future, the objectives of the plan are to get the most conservation possible from each dollar spent, to encourage farmers to finance an even greater share of conservation than now, and to interest even larger numbers of farmers in carrying out needed soil-improvement work.

The new approach is summarized at the end of this report — the annual Agricultural Conservation Program report for 1950. During 1950, and again in 1951, the ACP program reached farms including more than half the total farmland in the United States.

Land and people are the two most important resources of the United States, or indeed of any nation on earth. On the proper care and preservation of the one depend the strength and welfare of the other. Our very existence depends on the fertility of our cropland.

That cropland is not elastic; it cannot be stretched indefinitely in proportion to the demand. In fact, the total number of acres from which U. S. crops are harvested has remained fairly constant since 1920, except for a few bad years. But, whereas in 1920 there were about $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres for each person in the United States, now there are only about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. With the population still increasing, the number of crop acres for each person can be expected to decline still further.

This means that our present cropland must be kept productive.

Conservation for production has always been the purpose underlying the Agricultural Conservation Program -- a national program whereby direct assistance may be earned by farmers to cover a part of the cost of necessary conservation measures which otherwise would not be carried out in the needed volume or within the desired period of time. ACP in 1950 reached almost half of the Nation's farms.

That we need to interest even more producers in carrying out soil-improvement work on their farms, however, is indicated in current estimates of population growth and of the required farm production to take care of the increased number of people.

Increased Need for Food

Our population has been growing at the rate of over 6,000 persons a day, or more than 2 million persons a year. By 1975, conservative estimates are that the U. S. population will number around 190 million people.

In terms of food, at current per capita rates of consumption, such an increase in population will require the production of substantially larger quantities than are now being grown.

Of red meat alone, it will mean a need for an additional $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds over the present production of 22.1 billion pounds. It will mean a need to increase milk production to about 70 billion quarts. The largest amount we have ever produced was a little less than 60 billion quarts. To supply the increased population with as many eggs as there are for each person now -- close to 395 a year per person -- would require $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion dozen more eggs.

U. S. farmers are now producing at record levels to meet the expanded requirements of a national emergency, when special military needs must be met and mobilization for defense has boosted the rate of food consumption. Yet only a few years from now, we shall need even more than we are now producing to take care of normal needs alone.

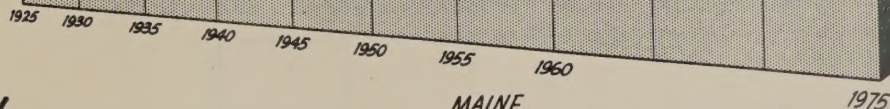
More and more, agriculture is becoming a source for raw materials for industry. Furthermore, nutritional standards for a large part of our population are still too low for good health. To meet minimum desirable diets for all our people now would require greater production increases. A steadily growing population compounds the present problem immeasurably.

**THERE WILL BE 38 MILLION MORE
PEOPLE AT THE TABLE
BY 1975**

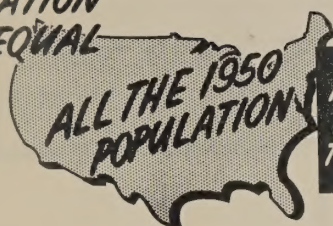
116 MILLION
PEOPLE

152 MILLION
PEOPLE

190 MILLION
PEOPLE



**THE 1975
POPULATION
WILL EQUAL**



**PLUS ALL THE
PEOPLE OF
THESE STATES**

MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
DELAWARE



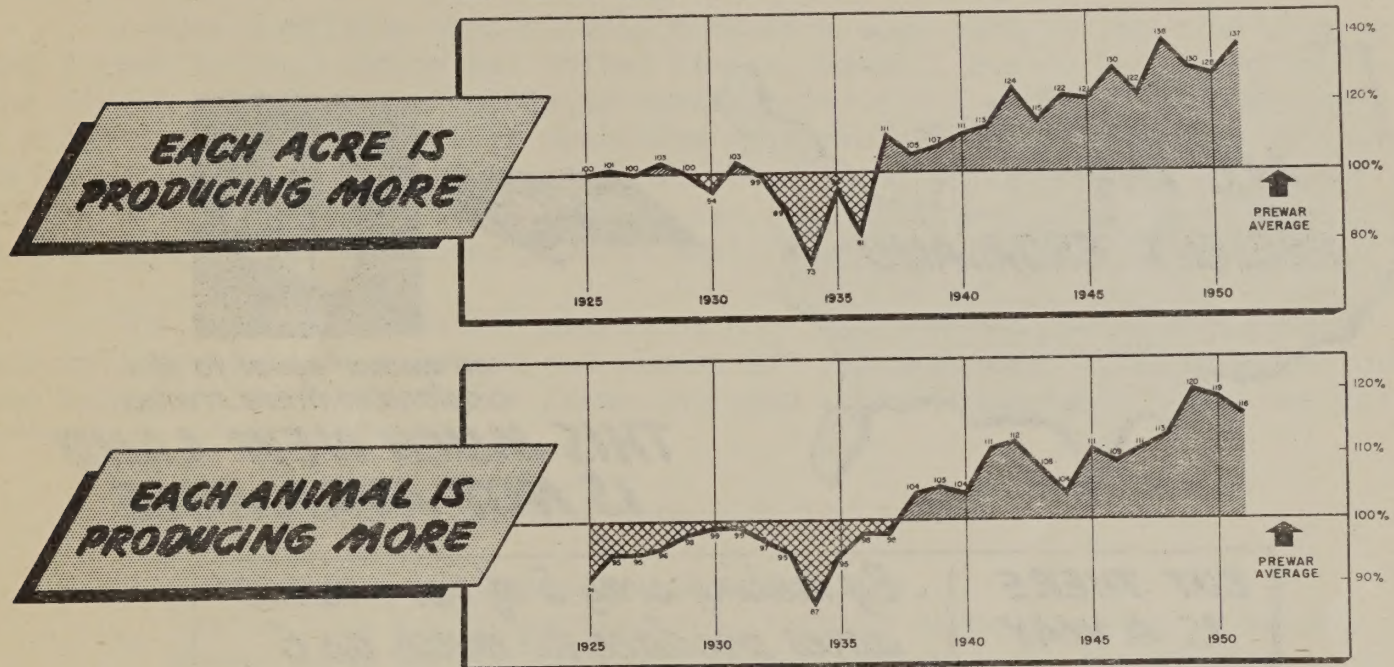
1975 MILK, MEAT, AND EGG REQUIREMENTS SUMMARIZED
to supply each person as much as in 1950 we would need:
... ALL WE PRODUCED IN 1950

	plus FOR MILK THE 1950 PRODUCTION OF THESE STATES	
	plus FOR PORK THE 1950 PIG CROPS OF THESE STATES	
	plus FOR BEEF AND VEAL THE 1950 COW NUMBERS OF THESE STATES	
	plus FOR LAMB AND MUTTON THE 1950 LAMB CROPS OF THESE STATES	
	plus FOR EGGS THE 1950 PRODUCTION OF THESE STATES	

Current Production at Record Levels

It is no accident that U. S. farmers are already producing at record levels. Total agricultural production in 1950 was 38 percent above the prewar 1935-39 average; in 1951, it was about 40 percent above average.

WE HAVE KEPT PACE WITH POPULATION BY BUILDING UP ACRES



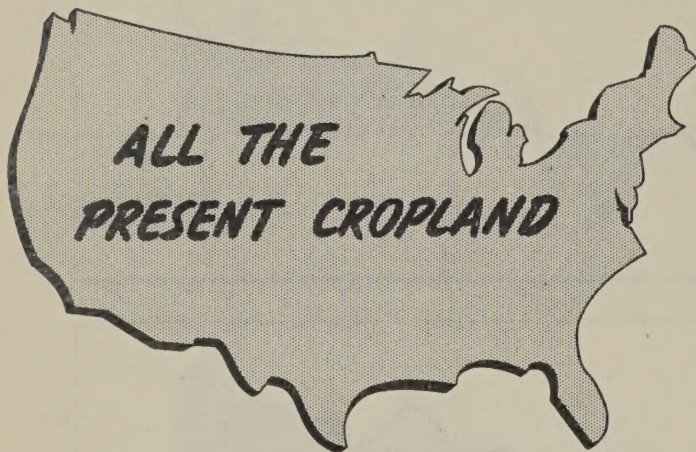
This increase in farm output has been due to a combination of factors, including the application of research, the use of more fertilizers and farm machinery, greater application of electricity to farm tasks, more adequate credit facilities, more equitable farm prices; and — very important — conservation farming measures. All of these resulted in more production from about the same total acreage. Crop yields per acre are now more than a third higher than during the prewar period.

In the case of livestock, the increase in animal production has resulted from a larger number of breeding units, as well as from better animals, the development of improved pastures and range, more efficient watering facilities, and improved pest control.

Source of Needed Future Production

Supplying 38 million more people in 1975 with the same standard of living as in 1951 would require about a fifth more production.

WE COULD GET THE NEEDED INCREASE
if we could find another 100 million acres of cropland



*an amount equal to the
cropland in these states*

***THIS MUCH NEW LAND
IS NOT AVAILABLE***

***BUT THERE
IS A WAY***

*By making every 5 of our present
acres produce as much as 6*

We could get the needed increase at current yields if we had the equivalent of an additional 100 million acres of cropland, but that much new land is not available.

It is evident that most of the additional production required in future years must come from continuing to "build up" our present acres -- from boosting per-acre and per-animal production. Help to farmers in getting this essential job done is provided under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

ACP in 1950

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a practical means of putting into actual use the soil-building and soil-saving research, technical services, and the education which are made available to farmers by other agricultural agencies. By removing one economic obstacle to conservation farming, the program serves the national interest by helping to insure the continued productivity of the Nation's soil and water resources.

Almost 3 million agricultural producers took part in the 1950 program. Any farmer in the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands was eligible to participate in the program, by carrying out approved practices. Such practices were among those recommended by State technical advisory committees as those which were best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use, but which would not be carried out in desired volume unless program assistance were available.

The farms on which ACP practices were carried out included more than 304 million acres of cropland and almost 280 million acres of noncrop pasture and range. Altogether, these farms included about 56 percent of the Nation's privately owned farmland.

In 1950, program practices were directed toward --

- Maintaining or increasing soil fertility.
- Controlling and preventing soil erosion caused by wind or water.
- Encouraging conservation and better agricultural use of water.
- Conserving and increasing range and pasture forage.

ACP assistance to farmers, representing about half of the cost of completing the practice, could be either financial or -- where practical and feasible -- in the form of conservation materials or services. Conservation materials included lime, phosphate, seeds, and like materials for conserving crops. Services included laying out and constructing terraces, dams for erosion control, irrigation, and stock water, land leveling, drainage systems, and like practices.

About half of the nearly 3 million participants in the 1950 ACP received a part or all of their assistance in the form of conservation materials or services. This type of assistance represented about one-third of the total assistance to farmers under the 1950 program.

In addition to promoting conservation practices on individual farms, producers in any local area could arrange to enter into a pooling agreement, whereby each performed a designated amount of a practice considered necessary to conserve or improve the community's agricultural resources. Such projects were carried out on the same share-the-cost basis applying on single farms.

Pooling agreements made and projects completed totaled 1,172 in 1950. A total of 12,615 farmers participated in these projects, which were carried out in 249 counties in 25 States.

Projects included such conservation measures as constructing irrigation canals, lining canals to prevent seepage, installing drainage systems, and building dams and reservoirs.

Progress in 1950

Some accomplishments under the 1950 program were:

Green manure and cover crops were used on almost 19 million acres. The use of green manure and cover crops conditions the soil and prevents erosion.

More than 6 million acres were seeded or reseeded in pasture. Hay and pasture are good protection against erosion and in addition supply nearly half of the total feed for all livestock. Production from much grassland can be doubled by reseeding to adapted grasses and legumes, fertilization, and proper management practices. Larger livestock numbers must be supported by improved hay and pasture land as well as by large feed grain crops.

Almost 22 million acres of grasses, legumes, and cover crops were treated with more than 3 million tons of phosphate (20-percent P₂O₅ equivalent). The use of phosphate on hay and pasture increases their erosion-preventing qualities and also increases tonnage yields as well as the quality of forage.

More than 23 million tons of lime were applied on more than 11 million acres. Lime improves the mineral content of the soil and makes possible the production of high-quality legumes which rebuild the soil as well as furnish needed feed.

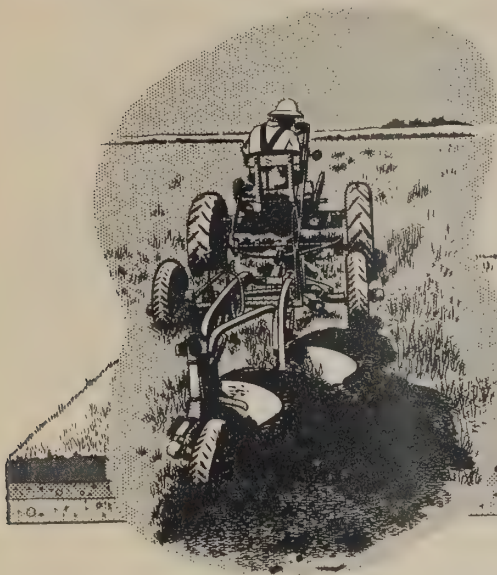
More than 5 million acres of intertilled and close-sown crops were farmed on the contour. Farming on the contour, stripcropping, and terracing reduce water runoff and erosion losses.

Field stripcropping to control wind erosion was carried out on more than 7 million acres of cropland.

About 75,000 miles of terraces to control water erosion were constructed on almost 1.5 million acres of land.

About 2 billion square feet of sod waterways were built to control water erosion.

**WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY USING
GREEN MANURE CROPS**



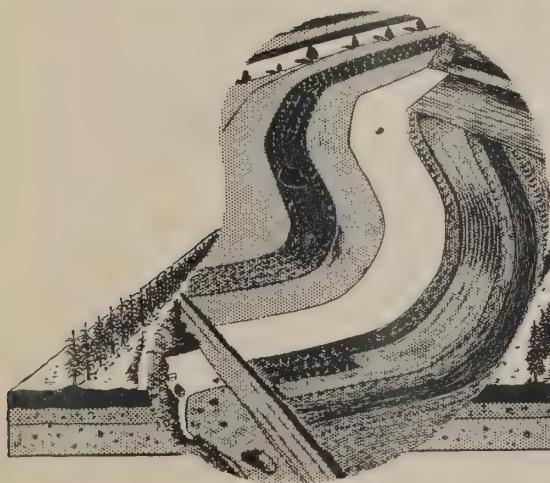
**TURNING UNDER A GOOD LEGUME
BOOSTS CORN YIELDS 10 TO
12 BUSHEL PER ACRE**



**250 MILLION ACRES DEVOTED TO GREEN MANURE AND COVER
CROPS UNDER ACP SINCE 1935**



**WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY
CONTOURING AND TERRACING**



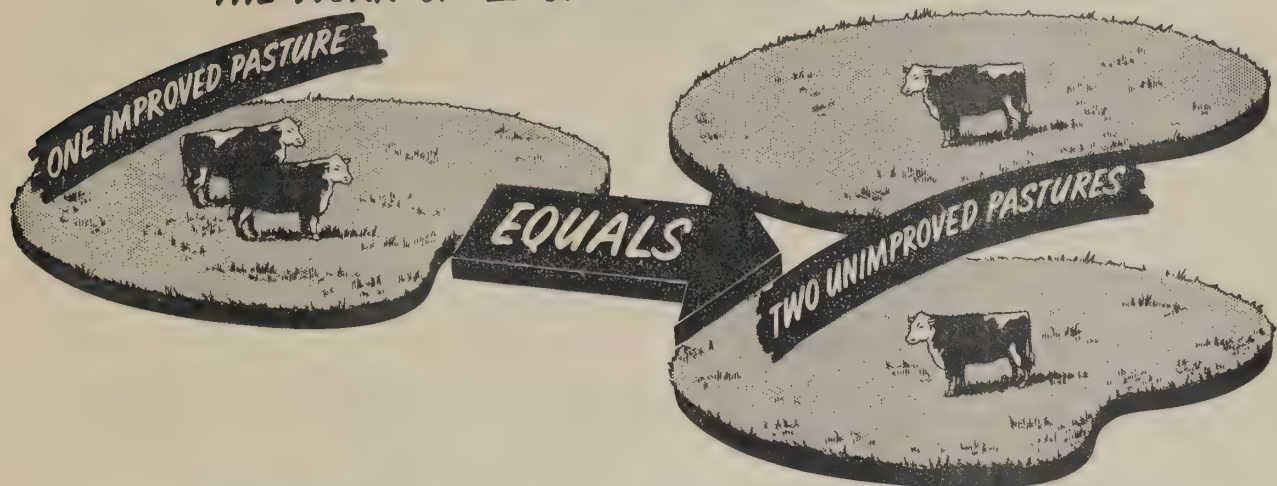
**CONTOURING BOOSTS CORN YIELDS ABOUT
5 BUSHEL PER ACRE. THE RESPONSE OF
TERRACING IS ABOUT THE SAME**



**130 MILLION ACRES CONTOURED THROUGH ACP
950,000 MILES OF TERRACES CONSTRUCTED SINCE 1935**

WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY IMPROVING PASTURES

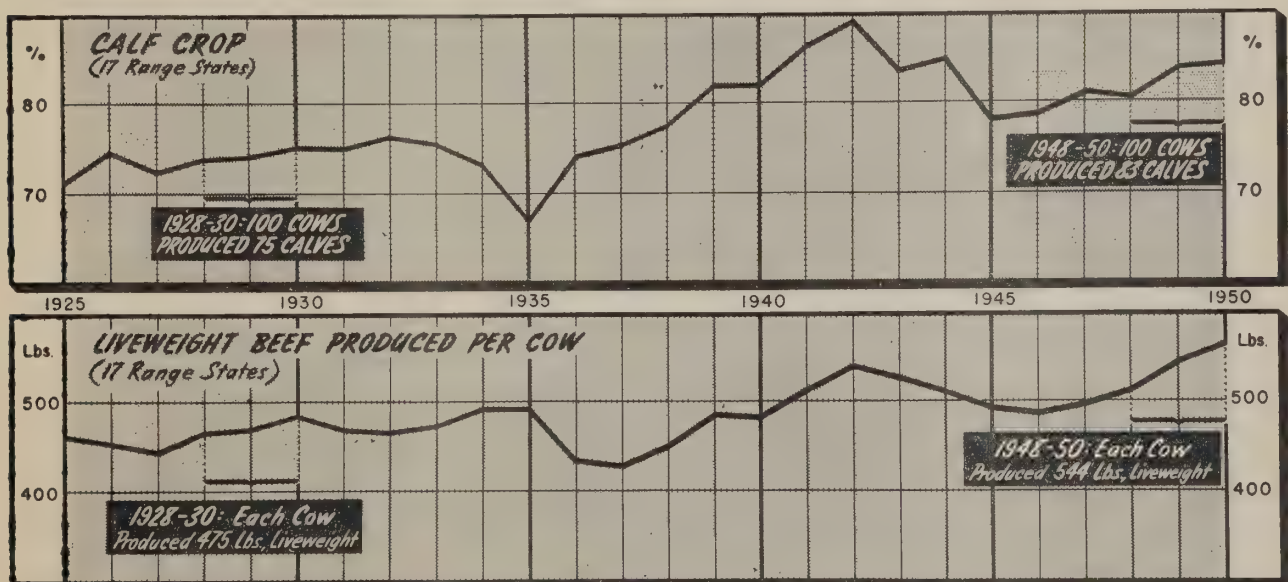
1 ACRE OF IMPROVED PASTURE WILL DO
THE WORK OF 2 OR MORE UNIMPROVED



50 MILLION ACRES IMPROVED THROUGH ACP SINCE 1935



WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY IMPROVING THE RANGE



ACP RANGE CONSERVATION HAS HELPED...

- 930,000 water developments since 1935
- 182 million acres of deferred grazing
- 52 million acres reseeded artificially
- 25 million acres competitive plant control

Almost 94,000 new storage-type dams and reservoirs were built for erosion control, to furnish water for livestock and for irrigation purposes.

About 12 million rods of open ditches were constructed to drain 2.6 million acres.

More than 377,000 acres of land were leveled for more efficient use of irrigation water.

More than 118,000 acres of trees were planted for controlling wind and water erosion and for forestry rehabilitation.

Tables following the text of this report show, by States, some of the important practices completed under the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Program Results, 1936-50

Accumulative totals for selected program accomplishments, from 1936 through 1950, are:

Green manure and cover crops	251 million acres
Seeding or reseeding pasture	52 million acres
Phosphate (20% P ₂ O ₅ equivalent) applied for conserving uses.	24 million tons 185 million acres
Lime applied for conserving uses	256 million tons 139 million acres
Contour farming.	133 million acres
Field stripcropping.	79 million acres
Terraces	957,000 miles 18 million acres
Sod waterways.	14 billion sq. ft.
Dams and reservoirs.	1 million
Drainage	26 million acres
Land leveled for efficient irrigation.	5 million acres
Trees planted.	902,000 acres

ACP and Production

The accompanying charts give some indication of the results of conservation practices in terms of production. They do not take into account such things as the improved quality of forage due to the use of lime and phosphate or the residual value of lime, which extends over more than 1 year.

The information in the lime and phosphate charts is based on a study made in 1951 by soils scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations, which makes it possible for the first time to express the value of lime and phosphate in terms of actual production on a regional or national basis. Program figures for 1949 were used in the study, since they were the latest available at the time.

The data shown on the lime chart are for only the eastern half of the United States -- the humid area where most of the lime is used. Within the area shown on the map, 1 ton of lime was responsible -- on the average -- for 4/5ths of a ton additional hay and pasture forage in 1 year.

Soils scientists consider this a conservative estimate of the contribution of lime. Good legume crops are an essential part of soil improvement, but such crops as alfalfa and clover will not grow successfully on soils deficient in lime. Lime corrects this condition and makes possible the production of high-quality legume crops.

Before 1936, very little phosphate was used on pasture, hay, and cover crops. This fertilizer was used almost entirely on cash crops, although research had shown long before that the use of phosphate on hay and pasture increased tonnage yields, as well as the quality of forage.

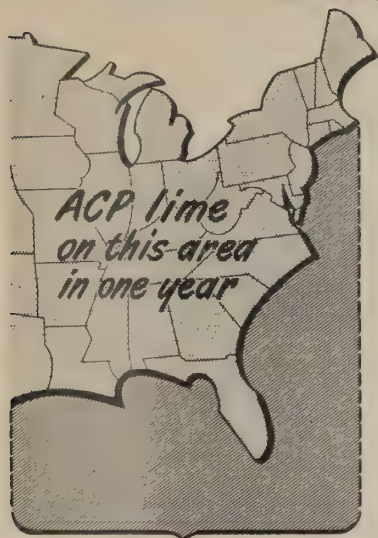
The use of phosphate on hay, pasture, and cover crops under ACP has increased from about 120,000 tons of phosphate (20% P₂O₅ equivalent) in 1936 to 3 million tons in 1950.

ACP in Operation

ACP represents a continuous and integrated attack on the destructive forces of soil depletion and soil erosion.

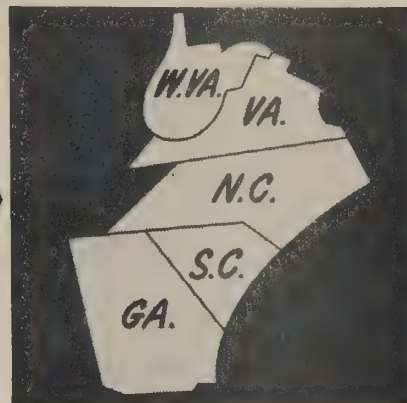
While each year's program has been generally patterned after that of the previous year, changes have been made from year to year to reflect new developments in research and experiences in meeting the conservation problems of particular areas.

WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY USING LIME



24 MILLION TONS SPREAD
THROUGH ACP IN 1949

INCREASED HAY
AND PASTURE
FORAGE EQUAL TO
THE PRODUCTION
OF THESE STATES



RESULT



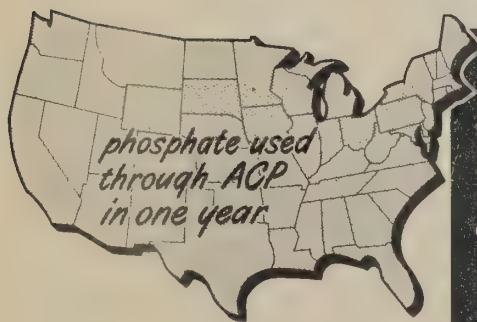
20 million tons more
hay and pasture
forage ...



... if converted to BEEF,
the increase equals 1½
billion pounds, liveweight

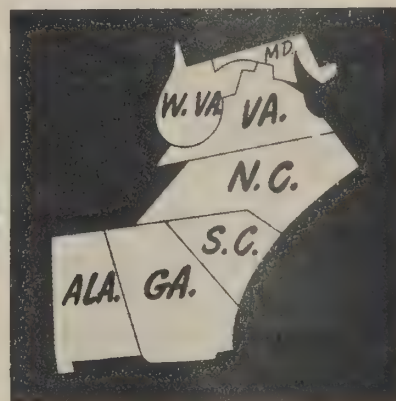


WE CAN BUILD UP ACRES BY USING PHOSPHATE WHEN AVAILABLE



3 MILLION TONS USED FOR
CONSERVING PRACTICES IN 1949

INCREASED HAY
AND PASTURE
FORAGE EQUAL TO
THE PRODUCTION
OF THESE STATES



RESULT



23 million tons more
hay and pasture
forage ...



... if converted to BEEF,
the increase equals 1.7
billion pounds, liveweight

Since the program for any particular year must be planned and practices selected well in advance, the program is developed under an advance authorization by Congress which states the amount of expenditures that may be planned. Thus, appropriations for the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program were authorized by legislation passed in June 1949. The national fund -- authorized, and the following year appropriated, by Congress -- was allocated to States, and then to counties. County committees allocated funds to farms by approving the amount of assistance for each farm.

Each county committee received recommendations from community committees and other farmers and, after consulting agricultural workers of other agencies operating in the county, recommended to the State PMA Committee the practices to be included in the program. After reviewing the recommendations of the county committee with the assistance of a State technical committee, the State PMA Committee recommended the practices to be included in the national program. The technical committee was composed of representatives of State and Federal agricultural agencies operating in the State.

PMA, at the national level, after consultation with other agencies having conservation responsibilities, incorporated the practices into a national list, which was then approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This national list contained the conservation measures recommended by all States and counties that had been determined to be within legal authority and departmental policy.

From the national list, State lists of practices were developed by State PMA Committees, with the assistance of State technical committees, for both the selection of practices and the development of practice specifications. Each county committee then developed the county program by selecting from the State list the practices needed in the county. The recommendations originally submitted by the counties through the State committees became the county program provided they could qualify as to legal requirements and departmental policy.

Experience in 1950

Test Counties.--In continuing the search for ways of obtaining the most effective conservation possible for each dollar spent, the Farmers' and Ranchers' Conservation Program was expanded in 1950, operating in 72 counties in 34 States. In each of these counties, a community committeeman visited each farmer and with him went over the fields of the farm. Together they determined the farm's conservation needs. Then the farmer's plans for meeting these needs were written down and a program of action to carry out his objectives was worked out.

Different counties tried out various methods of selecting practices, allocating assistance to farmers, and providing technical aid. Results were encouraging. Farmers have been made more conservation conscious, more of them are carrying out conservation practices, and the quality of the practices is being improved.

While accomplishments varied by counties, the most progress in conservation was geared closely to the degree of training and use of the committeemen. A total of 2,366 community committeemen have been trained to carry out this phase of the program.

Test applications of ACP through the Farmers' and Ranchers' Program continued in 1951.

ACP Cooperation with Others.---Closer coordination of ACP and the Soil Conservation Service program has been developed, so that each would complement the effectiveness of the other.

SCS technicians assigned to soil conservation districts (set up under State laws) have had an important part in helping plan and develop the county conservation programs, and in many cases PMA committeemen have served also as members of Soil Conservation district governing bodies. At the State level, SCS technicians have served on the State technical committees, advising what program practices should qualify for ACP assistance and helping to develop technical specifications according to which ACP practices have been carried out.

In recognition of the need for greater cooperation of all the agencies dealing with the problem of conserving our farmland resources, legislation governing appropriations for the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program authorized County PMA Committees, with the approval of the State PMA Committee, to allot not more than 5 percent of their 1950 ACP allocation for the services of Soil Conservation Service technicians in formulating and carrying out the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Any County PMA Committee desiring to avail itself of this authority specified to the Soil Conservation Service the particular job or services it wished to have performed. The county committee and the Soil Conservation Service then entered into a written agreement for the performance of the work, with the State PMA Committee designating the farms on which work under the agreement would be done and SCS seeing that the work was performed properly in accordance with specifications furnished by the county committee.

Funds were authorized to be used for (1) accumulating, summarizing, and analyzing data requested by the county committee for the purpose of formulating and carrying out the most effective ACP for the county; (2) services in laying out and supervising the installation of conservation practices on designated farms approved for assistance under the ACP, including practices performed

under pooling agreements; and (3) assisting the county committee in training county and community committeemen and county office employees in determining the need for and the methods of carrying out approved conservation measures.

A total of 96 counties in 24 States entered into such "5-percent" agreements with SCS under the 1950 Agricultural Conservation Program. A similar provision was included in the 1951 program.

Naval Stores.--Another example of agency coordination of conservation efforts is the naval stores program, administered by the Forest Service for the Production and Marketing Administration under regulations similar to regulations governing other PMA programs.

The conservation carried on under this program becomes increasingly more important as defense production is stepped up. The program gives assistance to turpentine farmers for facing and cupping only trees of a minimum size or trees that are so located that facing and cupping will not unnecessarily harm the growth of the whole stand of timber. Assistance is conditioned upon use of other good forestry practices, such as controlling fires in forest areas and proper cutting of timber stands.

Under the 1950 program, 3,057 cooperating farmers were given assistance in carrying out practices to protect and conserve our source of gum naval stores.

Closer Coordination.--The common objective of all Department of Agriculture agencies engaged in conservation activities is protection of American farming through the most complete and efficient conservation programs that it is possible to develop.

Early in 1951, the Secretary of Agriculture determined that this objective could be furthered through more formal cooperative action, and accordingly directed the coordination of agricultural resources conservation policies and programs of Department agencies into a single program to be carried out through unified and interlocking administration.

PMA, SCS, and the Forest Service were directed to determine jointly the soil conservation practices and rates of payment for the Agricultural Conservation Program. Wherever a Soil Conservation district organized under State law exists in a county, the governing body of that district is invited to work with the three Federal agencies in formulating the ACP for that county. Such cooperation and coordination was to obtain also in the States and counties and, to further the objective, the personnel of all State and county offices of Department of Agriculture agencies were directed to be officed -- wherever possible -- in the same building. Consolidation has been completed in about 45 percent of the agricultural counties.

PMA continues administration of ACP through PMA Committees, including the determination for each participating farm of --

- (1) The need for assistance under the program.
- (2) The amount of assistance to be given.
- (3) Those practices for which assistance shall be given.
- (4) The form (materials and services or cash payments) in which the assistance will be given.
- (5) Eligibility for and certification of practice payments.

SCS was made responsible for the technical phases of the permanent types of conservation work done under ACP as well as for SCS work. SCS responsibilities under ACP are considered to include (1) a finding by SCS that the permanent-type soil-conservation work contemplated is needed and practical on the farm; (2) necessary site selection, other preliminary work, and layout work of the practices; (3) the necessary supervision of the installation; and (4) certification of performance (or application of the practice to the land).

PMA also aids in encouraging the creation and development of soil conservation districts, which are established under State laws and are authorized to obtain assistance from all local, State, and Federal sources for use in local conservation work.

The Forest Service was assigned responsibility for determining specifications for forestry practices under the ACP, practice specifications, and rates of payment in the Agricultural Conservation Program, and is to provide any required technical assistance on forestry practices, including general supervision of performance reporting. Forest Service also continues to administer the naval stores program under delegation of authority from PMA.

Administration

In 1950, as in other years, the Agricultural Conservation Program was administered through the farmer-committee system.

Toward the end of each year, farmers participating in ACP or in other farm programs administered by County PMA Committees elect a community committee of not more than 3 members. They also elect a delegate to a county convention, where 3 farmers are elected as a county committee. The county agricultural extension agent is either an ex-officio member of the county committee, or he may be selected as secretary of the committee.

In addition to administering the Agricultural Conservation Program, these local PMA committees conduct such major farm programs as crop loans and other price-support operations, marketing quotas, acreage allotments, sugar programs, crop insurance, and other programs as assigned.

The State Committees, each consisting of from 3 to 5 farmers, are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition, the State director of the agricultural extension service is an ex-officio member of the committee.

1952 Program

An important development during 1951 has been the reappraisal of the whole Agricultural Conservation Program, keeping in mind the need for conservation to obtain increased production now and in the future.

The threefold objective of this reexamination has been to obtain the most conservation possible for each dollar spent, to encourage farmers to finance an even greater share of conservation than now, and to interest an even larger number of farmers to carry out needed soil-improvement work.

The result has been a plan for the 1952 program which it is believed will help farmers move toward these goals more surely and more rapidly.

The plan is to base ACP assistance on the "most needed" conservation practices for each farm and to use ACP practices in carrying forward a definite conservation program for each farm.

Wherever the Soil Conservation Service or some other agency has helped work out a plan for the farm, the farmer will be encouraged to make full use of that plan, fitting in ACP assistance where it will do the most good. If the farmer has no conservation plan, he will be encouraged to develop one as soon as possible, using the services and facilities of any agency available, including help of the local PMA committeeman.

ACP assistance in 1952 is to be granted only for the practices which farmers determine to be the most needed for the farm. Approval by the county committee will be required before actual program assistance is given. In as many counties as possible, the elected community committeemen will visit each farmer to discuss the need for conservation, to lend all the assistance possible in determining the most needed soil and water practices, and to fit them into a conservation program.

In developing this approach, the Production and Marketing Administration has worked closely with the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies and has also drawn on experience with the Farmers' and Ranchers' "experimental" program carried out during the last 3 years in a limited number of counties.

It is believed that this approach will yield even larger public benefits, both in the present production effort and for the long pull. With the U. S. population growing so fast that total farm production must increase at least a fifth above present high levels just to maintain present per capita consumption, it is imperative that farmers make the best possible use of all programs to conserve and improve the basic resources of the Nation.

Financial Report

Agricultural Conservation Program

Conservation Aids to Farmers:

1950 State and Insular Program	\$251,592,000
1950 Naval Stores Program.	<u>414,000</u>
Subtotal, conservation aids to farmers	<u>252,006,000</u>

Operating Expenses:

PMA County Committees.	20,284,000
State and National	<u>4,966,000</u>
Subtotal, operating expenses	<u>25,250,000</u>
Other program expenses, including transfers to cooperating agencies and cost of aerial photographs.	<u>2,219,000</u>
Total, Agricultural Conservation Program . . .	<u>279,475,000</u>

Adjustment:

Loans received from Commodity Credit Corporation and adjustments necessary to convert from program basis.	<u>73,025,000</u>
---	-------------------

Total appropriated for the Agricultural Conservation Program	<u><u>\$282,500,000</u></u>
---	-----------------------------

Table 1. — Participation and estimated assistance under the
1950 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Cropland				Noncrop pasture				Estimated		Average assistance per participant
	Participating farms or ranches	On participating farms	On all farms	Percent age on participating farms	On participating farms	On all farms	Percent age on participating farms	Participating pants	ACP gross assist- ance		
Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Number	1,000 dollars	Dollars		
Alabama	64,141	5,292	8,395	63.0	1,204	1,996	60.3	67,546	7,525	111.41	
Alaska	171	3	4	70.2	6	24	26.5	171	34	201.69	
Arizona	2,361	493	1,312	37.6	23,379	38,743	60.3	2,218	1,701	766.91	
Arkansas	81,386	6,875	10,383	66.2	813	1,247	65.2	85,921	6,109	71.10	
California	16,779	3,203	10,603	30.2	6,843	26,280	26.0	17,117	5,505	321.63	
Colorado	19,091	7,426	12,028	61.7	12,778	29,461	43.4	20,699	4,041	195.20	
Connecticut	5,624	288	433	66.4	219	446	49.1	5,625	598	106.32	
Delaware	3,936	378	617	61.3	8	11	71.8	4,433	438	98.80	
Florida	24,711	1,569	2,702	58.1	7,536	10,847	69.5	25,822	2,499	96.79	
Georgia	96,493	8,251	10,542	78.3	1,138	1,381	82.4	103,070	8,934	86.68	
Hawaii	1,274	213	306	69.6	1,160	1,555	74.5	1,275	191	149.76	
Idaho	11,785	2,107	5,283	39.9	3,095	11,823	26.2	12,908	1,767	136.88	
Illinois	115,333	15,397	25,373	60.7	1,337	2,674	50.0	138,812	10,684	76.97	
Indiana	87,591	8,537	14,799	57.7	657	1,095	60.0	104,302	6,692	64.15	
Iowa	157,728	20,771	26,231	79.2	3,573	4,885	73.1	206,788	11,876	57.43	
Kansas	46,743	15,109	30,015	50.3	8,058	18,729	43.0	51,236	8,121	158.51	
Kentucky	145,613	10,309	12,199	84.5	2,188	2,704	80.9	147,615	7,795	52.80	
Louisiana	32,875	3,523	6,008	58.6	695	1,149	60.5	35,348	4,982	140.94	
Maine	8,886	617	1,158	53.2	240	450	53.2	8,886	1,158	130.31	
Maryland	16,515	1,513	2,411	62.8	263	382	69.0	17,415	1,685	96.76	
Massachusetts	7,213	300	565	53.2	210	400	52.5	7,214	706	97.93	
Michigan	100,582	7,492	11,684	64.1	847	1,539	55.1	110,212	6,257	56.77	
Minnesota	120,407	15,537	22,476	69.1	1,882	3,101	60.7	129,402	7,790	60.20	
Mississippi	60,137	5,473	8,055	67.9	1,873	3,362	55.7	64,095	7,956	124.12	
Missouri	113,043	11,965	19,470	61.5	4,053	7,215	56.2	122,478	11,620	94.87	
Montana	17,085	9,029	13,524	66.8	20,650	51,946	39.8	17,622	4,200	238.32	
Nebraska	78,633	14,516	20,872	69.5	13,540	25,420	53.3	100,132	8,002	79.91	
Nevada	1,181	320	569	56.3	3,283	5,761	57.0	1,166	269	230.98	
New Hampshire	5,521	225	342	65.8	189	236	80.3	5,521	578	104.64	
New Jersey	10,845	821	1,039	79.1	98	141	69.4	11,161	990	88.70	
New Mexico	7,813	1,594	3,090	51.6	21,581	45,793	47.1	7,478	2,172	290.50	
New York	66,766	5,494	7,416	74.1	3,333	4,756	70.1	66,991	6,262	93.48	
North Carolina	112,680	5,069	8,455	60.0	873	1,328	65.7	117,589	8,061	68.55	
North Dakota	53,838	22,067	25,883	85.3	10,028	12,820	78.2	55,541	5,983	107.72	
Ohio	97,891	7,589	13,839	54.8	2,027	4,186	48.4	118,490	6,523	55.05	
Oklahoma	75,981	9,525	18,046	52.8	8,445	16,314	51.8	80,077	9,137	114.10	
Oregon	11,893	2,361	5,107	46.2	4,380	13,694	32.0	12,094	2,243	182.94	
Pennsylvania	66,186	4,501	7,354	61.2	1,697	2,672	63.5	66,553	6,365	95.64	
Puerto Rico	19,995	327	620	52.7	431	784	55.0	21,343	1,045	48.98	
Rhode Island	942	38	68	55.2	20	46	44.2	942	93	98.50	
South Carolina	53,255	3,975	5,636	70.5	466	629	74.2	54,472	3,972	72.91	
South Dakota	44,355	13,054	17,304	75.4	17,321	27,744	62.4	48,665	6,067	124.67	
Tennessee	103,459	6,774	9,992	67.8	1,289	2,159	59.7	106,846	7,151	66.93	
Texas	130,448	20,037	42,625	47.0	54,175	110,180	49.2	138,114	22,793	165.03	
Utah	10,833	970	1,900	51.1	3,398	13,242	25.7	7,562	1,531	202.42	
Vermont	9,671	699	1,044	66.9	789	1,079	73.1	9,671	1,279	132.20	
Virgin Islands	127	1	9	6.7	18	45	39.9	127	43	338.05	
Virginia	68,359	3,675	5,652	65.0	1,997	2,990	66.8	70,517	5,331	75.60	
Washington	20,043	5,825	7,630	76.3	5,307	9,408	56.4	20,688	2,838	137.19	
West Virginia	33,172	1,078	1,780	60.6	1,837	2,885	63.7	33,189	2,096	63.14	
Wisconsin	129,588	10,306	13,261	77.7	2,699	3,625	74.4	143,403	7,643	53.30	
Wyoming	6,157	1,561	2,306	67.7	15,805	30,140	52.4	6,605	2,263	342.59	
U. S. Total	2,577,135	304,077	478,413	63.6	279,731	561,517	49.8	2,813,167	251,592	89.43	
N. Stores 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,057	414	135.31	
Total	2,577,135	304,077	478,413	63.6	279,731	561,517	49.8	2,816,224	252,006	89.48	

1/ Includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Table 2. -- Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1950 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Materials applied for conserving uses:							
	Liming	Phosphate	Potash	Protective:	Seeding	Diversion and:		Dams for
	materials	materials	materials	and green;	increased:	Standard:	spreader	erosion
	1/	2/	3/	manure	acreage	terraces:	terraces	control,
				crops	5/		and ditches	storage
				4/				type
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Acres	Acres	1,000 Lin. ft.	Rods	Number
Alabama	145,466	154,923	20,678	1,115,163	16	15,844	1,012	—
Alaska	—	55	11	182	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	3,176	—	5,552	—	39	21,963	485
Arkansas	106,863	81,488	3,600	950,026	—	7,995	—	—
California	7,625	20,712	—	95,580	14,366	147	25,241	251
Colorado	—	10,852	33	52,152	27,274	7,319	87,713	424
Connecticut	65,694	16,880	3,645	38,237	48	—	515	—
Delaware	55,096	4,233	1,199	72,656	490	—	—	—
Florida	205,335	77,895	7,118	352,861	—	770	—	—
Georgia	244,238	134,874	20,165	1,819,238	—	5,360	—	—
Hawaii	381	118	3	563	—	271	8,225	—
Idaho	5	9,276	—	50,382	68,995	—	8,379	23
Illinois	3,268,439	308,720	12,370	731,579	42,812	642	1,151	219
Indiana	2,067,441	86,114	15,777	278,790	—	1,097	6,745	—
Iowa	2,817,525	146,163	4,741	2,138,422	894,750	9,967	57,888	5,055
Kansas	492,679	42,537	—	69,322	142,900	70,688	214,432	1,751
Kentucky	822,750	185,257	4,987	866,176	—	2,190	36,955	—
Louisiana	90,051	39,804	4,620	448,357	259	5,370	—	—
Maine	53,892	22,583	6,077	5,730	—	34	14,674	—
Maryland	265,417	26,301	2,048	112,015	—	—	847	—
Massachusetts	59,927	18,185	4,332	41,088	—	2	2,141	—
Michigan	525,335	113,158	21,760	735,128	167,709	71	4,022	—
Minnesota	421,029	112,804	8,977	813,699	683,473	55	—	—
Mississippi	288,431	65,285	9,724	769,371	—	10,449	5,326	16
Missouri	3,444,573	159,156	15,438	413,839	224,670	19,559	193,611	41
Montana	52	9,295	—	27,971	117,999	72	123,867	488
Nebraska	23,572	12,372	—	817,618	683,266	37,909	99,943	9,627
Nevada	—	1,252	—	896	—	—	3,295	284
New Hampshire	37,140	14,335	2,707	4,709	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	146,823	17,218	5,360	187,690	—	—	1,949	—
New Mexico	—	2,158	—	3,255	—	4,008	238,503	559
New York	669,495	150,325	2,291	152,180	—	—	27,321	—
North Carolina	361,177	116,490	29,284	581,898	10,651	9,561	—	—
North Dakota	—	3,433	—	72,377	383,733	—	599	35
Ohio	1,622,378	68,591	12,667	331,395	135,841	501	7,469	—
Oklahoma	285,802	46,182	342	773,183	220,109	45,383	223,022	598
Oregon	49,106	6,084	—	54,820	16,302	—	31,462	468
Pennsylvania	1,038,494	84,596	2,726	115,684	—	—	21,082	—
Puerto Rico	17,270	775	486	18,126	—	87	4,193	—
Rhode Island	9,091	2,107	389	6,184	—	—	35	—
South Carolina	109,057	72,483	1,840	497,942	—	9,857	—	—
South Dakota	—	3,402	—	205,539	470,316	1,660	58,365	311
Tennessee	600,195	145,978	8,138	695,031	—	7,593	—	77
Texas	65,704	179,915	4,273	1,676,180	23,879	118,777	390,565	9,424
Utah	—	6,208	—	5,696	—	7	17,434	611
Vermont	90,269	46,399	6,534	529	—	—	2,107	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	726,079	145,727	20,834	308,386	—	616	—	—
Washington	22,199	16,114	1,004	65,413	40,951	236	1,837	23
West Virginia	239,753	54,966	2,448	8,174	—	—	4,869	—
Wisconsin	1,738,167	126,106	42,019	194,107	18,097	2,320	37,350	315
Wyoming	3,695	3,772	—	14,171	34,843	272	61,345	1,164
Total	23,303,710	3,176,832	310,645	18,795,262	4,423,749	396,728	2,047,452	32,249

1/ Ground limestone equivalent.

2/ 20 percent superphosphate equivalent.

3/ 50 percent muriate equivalent.

4/ Includes green manure and cover crops, permanent cover on land subject to erosion, perennial cover established in orchards and vineyards and permanent cover maintained in orchards and vineyards.

5/ Biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses in excess of the usual acreage determined for the farm.

Table 2. — Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1950 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Contour farming 6/				Sod waterways	Protecting summer fallow	Subsoiling: 7/	Crop residue management 8/
	Intertilled:	Close-sown:	Strip-	Stripcropping:				
	crops	crops	cropping:	not on contour				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 Sq. ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	1,872	636	763	--	--	--	2,868	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	1,805	--	--	--
California	1,497	1,764	372	29,737	245	134,767	19,907	42,757
Colorado	55,616	35,123	5,935	111,357	2,343	2,092,362	87,452	614,467
Connecticut	--	--	161	--	580	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	292	--	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,901	--
Hawaii	2,800	--	--	--	28	--	--	--
Idaho	985	14,307	2,995	91	5,734	--	95,023	--
Illinois	164,021	97,556	6,799	--	599,800	--	--	--
Indiana	37,646	32,871	844	626	60,234	--	--	13,097
Iowa	920,355	2,836	12,769	--	494,121	--	--	--
Kansas	97,667	336,403	3,144	65,399	161,241	2,846,936	--	175,144
Kentucky	10,979	10,979	--	--	3,554	--	4	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,664	--
Maine	9,093	4,533	3,398	--	14,752	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	11,554	--	531	--	482	--
Massachusetts	95	5	200	--	360	--	--	--
Michigan	52,198	88,525	3,896	20,087	6,792	--	--	--
Minnesota	32,670	42,774	13,182	289,987	30,574	--	--	229,920
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	23,690	8,472	--	--	105,583	--	--	--
Montana	8,322	16,273	4,746	4,159,890	5,502	480,710	6,743	--
Nebraska	554,347	290,640	--	417,388	174,322	1,562,499	66,252	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,616
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	2,172	--	491	--	194	--	7,288	--
New Mexico	5,335	4,473	720	5,314	--	142,737	19,832	399,559
New York	--	--	4,978	--	998	--	--	--
North Carolina	649	--	1,524	--	21,034	--	279	--
North Dakota	5,754	16,763	7,954	1,345,890	4,402	4,776,892	--	946,792
Ohio	10,135	9,455	25,068	2,754	42,416	--	--	--
Oklahoma	486,390	769,636	2,271	11,795	38,365	629,572	36,718	241,154
Oregon	286	36,881	1,942	876	7,874	102,256	20,517	253,961
Pennsylvania	--	--	55,089	--	5,092	--	--	--
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	1	7	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	6	--	17	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	123,892	213,407	9,648	282,227	30,414	418,096	15	1,356,988
Tennessee	1,396	--	313	--	4,000	--	2,382	--
Texas	--	160,430	--	12,712	80,535	704,914	1,069,724	636,205
Utah	--	63,167	2,750	--	475	72,177	15,662	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--
Virginia	--	--	6,339	--	1,257	--	--	--
Washington	--	2,955	538	81	28,566	1,901,098	125,574	916,378
West Virginia	--	--	1,864	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	119,765	154,278	55,381	209,231	67,320	--	--	--
Wyoming	833	2,928	1,193	312,850	26	2,575	31,356	13,228
Total	2,730,460	2,418,072	248,827	7,278,585	2,001,093	15,867,591	1,611,718	5,841,266

^{6/} Includes cross slope farming.

^{7/} Includes regular and rotary.

^{8/} Includes stubble mulch and leaving stalks or stubble.

Table 2. -- Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1950 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Drainage		Irrigation				Seeding pasture and rangeland	Grazing land management
	Open ditches	Enclosed drains	Ditches and dikes	Dams and reservoirs	Leveling land	Siphons, pipe and culverts		
	Acres	Acres	Rods	Number	Acres	Rods	Acres	Acres
Alabama	52,105	—	—	—	—	—	140,032	—
Alaska	15	—	—	—	—	—	237	—
Arizona	—	—	20,717	73	27,752	8,749	6,474	191,489
Arkansas	129,057	1,664	21,146	20	18,245	—	668,001	—
California	36,855	33,116	36,287	637	41,657	368,570	122,158	188,766
Colorado	22,210	5,300	207,829	115	48,423	12,055	99,158	207,936
Connecticut	576	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2,724	—	—	—	—	—	1,285	—
Florida	110,283	—	—	15	—	—	237,301	—
Georgia	14,433	—	—	3	—	—	428,499	—
Hawaii	1,452	—	—	2	—	—	17,173	—
Idaho	18,527	605	65,928	26	37,667	10,945	30,374	3,002
Illinois	22,257	7,360	—	—	—	—	21,098	—
Indiana	42,723	80,747	—	—	—	—	51,798	—
Iowa	29,474	32,032	—	—	—	—	46,739	—
Kansas	26,819	—	—	17	5,281	—	22,790	638,640
Kentucky	10,676	3,859	—	—	—	—	1,209,129	—
Louisiana	380,475	—	—	—	53,166	—	298,686	—
Maine	2,146	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4,398	245	—	—	—	—	10,762	—
Massachusetts	1,279	261	—	55	—	—	—	—
Michigan	209,855	42,022	—	—	—	—	12,401	—
Minnesota	182,986	9,873	—	—	—	—	38,700	—
Mississippi	262,084	—	3,196	—	—	—	125,193	—
Missouri	142,682	—	—	—	—	—	86,184	—
Montana	21,377	594	112,446	268	9,831	10,322	51,437	914,138
Nebraska	34,693	1,393	—	9	11,289	—	136,139	—
Nevada	5,843	—	82,762	32	10,152	3,277	12,700	11,802
New Hampshire	769	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1,138	162	—	—	—	—	7,224	—
New Mexico	445	50	29,364	195	18,928	2,305	7,881	—
New York	15,045	6,415	—	18	—	—	37,520	—
North Carolina	75,033	14,937	—	—	—	—	223,257	—
North Dakota	120,921	—	—	—	299	—	9,076	2,849,616
Ohio	24,469	72,522	—	—	—	—	31,162	—
Oklahoma	149	—	—	—	—	—	345,294	—
Oregon	55,378	15,964	54,914	179	23,855	18,381	56,377	35,510
Pennsylvania	4,893	12,608	—	—	—	—	36,548	—
Puerto Rico	101	—	—	—	—	—	20,064	—
Rhode Island	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	92,161	2,887	—	—	—	—	85,088	—
South Dakota	116,560	—	—	—	2,164	—	9,389	—
Tennessee	17,444	—	—	—	—	—	286,329	—
Texas	71,610	2,973	66,581	77	18,753	21,504	651,248	—
Utah	7,273	3,031	98,752	185	18,111	6,159	62,105	129,593
Vermont	3,178	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	658	—
Virginia	14,698	2,306	—	—	—	—	99,534	—
Washington	50,300	7,454	33,365	15	15,462	39,987	90,370	2,745,631
West Virginia	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	129,134	25,743	—	—	—	—	102,304	—
Wyoming	11,420	830	242,182	83	16,404	1,678	56,656	117,119
Total	2,581,050	387,147	1,075,469	2,031	377,439	503,932	6,092,532	8,033,242

Table 2. — Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1950 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Stock water facilities			Fireguards on rangeland	Planting trees	Firebreaks to protect farm woodland	Weed control 9/	Fencing 10/
	Dams and reservoirs for livestock	Wells	Springs and seeps					
	Number	Number	Number	Rods	Acres	Rods	Acres	Rods
Alabama	--	--	--	--	4,552	7,636	--	322,649
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	294	63	23	--	12	--	--	73,434
Arkansas	2,106	--	53	--	110	--	--	--
California	499	230	255	537,879	143	65,394	29,976	159,724
Colorado	1,299	601	119	113,030	235	--	26,962	96,602
Connecticut	22	--	--	--	51	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Florida	11	--	--	--	16,430	--	--	--
Georgia	246	--	--	--	17,445	5,810,788	--	--
Hawaii	9	--	--	--	213	--	4,402	15,101
Idaho	96	12	30	49,939	28	485	84,455	120,350
Illinois	165	--	--	--	319	--	19,634	--
Indiana	335	3	--	--	1,211	--	14,203	--
Iowa	1,565	--	--	--	6	--	4,009	--
Kansas	3,658	650	6	--	393	--	8,633	70,725
Kentucky	1,030	--	--	--	964	--	295	--
Louisiana	1,419	444	--	--	7,771	--	19,144	--
Maine	124	--	--	--	93	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	78	--	21	--
Massachusetts	78	--	--	--	93	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	7,808	--	79,821	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	3,227	--	519,607	--
Mississippi	8,525	1	--	--	10,933	114,121	--	--
Missouri	9,944	--	--	--	129	--	1,923	--
Montana	1,091	308	123	300,788	117	545	85,245	--
Nebraska	2,206	786	9	49,697	7,078	--	68,117	--
Nevada	20	33	28	--	--	--	1,623	74,410
New Hampshire	58	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	--
New Mexico	609	509	22	514,000	--	--	25,132	423,090
New York	472	--	--	--	5,811	--	89	16,590
North Carolina	286	--	--	--	1,151	26,182	--	276,919
North Dakota	434	169	50	92,121	5,725	--	26,987	110,819
Ohio	469	--	37	--	2,634	--	--	11,567
Oklahoma	5,932	319	--	--	91	--	42,236	--
Oregon	166	50	26	12,667	5	34,061	82,804	145,214
Pennsylvania	535	--	--	--	3,777	--	--	130,701
Puerto Rico	1	--	--	--	86	--	--	--
Rhode Island	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	5,533	83,273	--	273,899
South Dakota	3,618	320	97	2,480,000	5,471	--	333,120	39,517
Tennessee	759	--	--	--	1,364	--	711	--
Texas	9,630	1,602	6	827,636	2,831	1,758	8,797	--
Utah	341	71	19	17,091	25	--	416	227,315
Vermont	49	--	--	--	133	--	--	9,744
Virgin Islands	3	6	--	--	--	--	162	7,010
Virginia	150	--	--	--	414	--	140	--
Washington	49	15	61	132,121	2	--	125,631	80,596
West Virginia	140	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	33	--	--	--	3,498	--	325,204	--
Wyoming	1,121	414	69	77,636	214	--	5,327	238,410
Total	59,600	6,606	1,050	5,204,605	118,294	6,144,243	1,944,826	2,924,386

9/ Includes weed control by tillage and treatment with chemicals.
10/ To protect woodland or range and pasture.

